

OM protein - protein search, using sw model

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Gencore version 5.1.4.p5-4578

Run on: April 26, 2003, 13:02:26 ; Search time 79 Seconds (without alignments)
1405.035 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-10-027-000-2
Perfect score: 4331
Sequence: 1 MADIDVEATIILKRLTAAEAKVD. DGVALRGKFTWGETIYWWSGV 833

Scoring table: BLOSUM62
Searched: Gapext 10.0 , Gapext 0.5
908470 seqs, 133250620 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 908470

Minimum DB seq length: 0
Maximum DB seq length: 200000000

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 45 summaries

Database : A_Genesed_101002:*

1: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq/geneseq-emb1/AA1980.DAT:*

2: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq/geneseq-emb1/AA1981.DAT:*

3: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq/geneseq-emb1/AA1982.DAT:*

4: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq/geneseq-emb1/AA1983.DAT:*

5: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq/geneseq-emb1/AA1984.DAT:*

6: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq/geneseq-emb1/AA1985.DAT:*

7: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1987.DAT:*

8: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1988.DAT:*

9: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1989.DAT:*

10: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1990.DAT:*

11: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1991.DAT:*

12: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1992.DAT:*

13: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1993.DAT:*

14: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1994.DAT:*

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17: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1997.DAT:*

18: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1998.DAT:*

19: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA1999.DAT:*

20: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA2000.DAT:*

21: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA2001.DAT:*

22: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA2002.DAT:*

23: /SIDS2/gcadata/genesed/geneseq-emb1/AA2002.DAT:*

Pred No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match Length	DB ID	Description
1	969	22.1	769 21 AAB8648	Amino acid sequence ORF 11 encoded Thermotoga maritima
2	969	22.1	769 21 AAY67212	S. venezuelae d
3	953	21.7	721 19 AAW9862	Streptomyces ve
4	951.5	21.7	3782 21 AAY77179	S. venezuelae r
5	951.5	21.7	3782 23 AAE24228	Streptomyces ve
6	944.5	21.5	809 23 AAE24237	S. venezuelae r
7	944.5	21.5	809 23 AAE24237	Streptomyces ve
8	907	21.7	721 18 AAW34598	Thermotoga maritima
9	869	19.8	752 17 AAR9199	Chimicaria therm
10	860	19.6	735 19 AEW69761	Acetobacter xylo

ALIGN			
RESULT 1			
AB18648			
ID	AB18648 standard; protein; 769 AA.		
XX			
AC			
AAB18648;			
XX			
XX			
DT	22-JAN-2001 (first entry)		
DE	Amino acid sequence of an ORF11 beta		
XX			
KW	Narbonolide synthase; polyketide synthase; antibiotic; C12-hydroxylase; pick; desosaminyl transferase enzyme; ketone		
KW	desosaminyl transferase enzyme; ketone		
KW	microcycin biosynthesis; beta-glucosaminidase; Streptomyces venezuelae.		
XX			
PN	US6117659-A.		
XX			
PD	12-SEP-2000.		
PF	27-MAY-1999; 990US-0320878.		
XX			
PR	28-MAY-1998; 980US-0087080.		
PR	22-SEP-1998; 980US-0100880.		
PR	08-FEB-1999; 990US-0119139.		
PR	20-MAY-1999; 990US-0134927.		
PR	30-APR-1997; 970US-0846247.		
PR	06-MAY-1998; 980US-0073538.		
PR	28-AUG-1998; 980US-0141908.		
XX			
PA	(KOSA-) KOSAN BIOSCIENCES INC.		
XX			

Organism	Expression Level (approx.)
Thermotoga maritima	9.5
Trichoderma reesei	2.5
Amino acid sequenc	9.5
Trichoderma reesei	2.5
Avanacinase-like P	9.5
Avanacinase-like P	9.5
Avanacinase - a sa	9.5
S. venezuelae deso	3.5
Aspergillus niger	9.5
Aspergillus niger	9.5
Aspergillus niger	9.5
Cell signal peptid	9.5
A. cellulolyticus	9.5
Herbicidally activ	9.5
Listeria monocytog	9.5
listeria monocytog	9.5
Herbicidally activ	9.5
Herbicidally activ	9.5
Herbicidally activ	9.5
Arabidopsis thalia	9.5
Beta xylosidase (x)	3.5
Arabidopsis thalia	2.5
Human polypeptid	3.5
Novel human diagno	3.5
Aspergillus oryzae	9.5
Herbicidally activ	9.5
Arabidopsis thalia	8.5
Herbicidally activ	9.5

PI Ashley G, Betlach MC, Betlach M, Tang L, McDaniel R;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-610844/58.

XX PT New recombinant PKC hydroxylase gene of *Streptomyces venezuelae* useful for converting ketolides to antibiotics and as antibiotics and intermediates in the synthesis of compounds with pharmaceutical value

PT Disclosure; Columns 37-38; 117pp; English.

XX PS CC The present sequence represents a beta-glucosidase polypeptide. The nucleotide sequence encoding it is used in the course of the invention. The specification describes a recombinant DNA compound expressing recombinant polyketide synthase genes in host cells for the production of narbonolide, narbonide derivatives and polyketides that are useful as antibiotics and as intermediates in the synthesis of compounds with pharmaceutical value. The DNA compounds may also encode a C12-hydroxylase (PKC), desosamine biosynthesis and desosaminy transferase enzymes (useful for conversion of ketolides to antibiotics). CC and the beta-glucosidase enzyme (involved in picromycin biosynthesis). These compounds are also useful for increasing the antibiotic activity of a compound relative to the unhydroxylated compound. The recombinant host cells are useful as genetic systems that allow rapid engineering of the narbonolide polyketide synthase. These would be valuable for creating novel ketolide analogs for pharmaceutical applications.

XX SQ sequence 769 AA;

Query Match 22.1%; Score 969; DB 21; Length 769;
 Best Local Similarity 32.6%; Pred. No. 1; 5e-77; Matches 277; Conservative 112; Mismatches 340; Indels 120; Gaps 25;

QY 13 LTTLAEKVKDLAGIDFW-----HPIKALKHKGFLSLRLRTDGPNGVKGTFKFFNGVPA 62
 Db 1 MTLDEKISFV---HWAQDPDRONVGVLPGVRLGIPERLAADGPNGIR---LVGQTAT 52

QY 63 CFPGTGSLGSTFQNTLLEAGKMGKRAKSAHVIQPTINMQRSPGLGERFSIGEDP 122
 Db 53 ALPAPVALVLAESTDFTMDASYGKVMGRDAGLNDQMLGPMNNTRVPHGRNKFSEDP 112

QY 123 FLAGLGAAALRIGTQSTQVATIKHFLCNDODRRAVQVSTTERALREYVPLPQIAVR 182
 Db 113 LVSRSRTAYAQIKIGQAGLMTTAKHPAAANNQNEENRNSVNAVDEOTLREEFPAPE-ASS 171

QY 183 DSOPGAFMTAYINGVSCSENPKYDGMURKEWMDGLMSDWGTYSUTEAVAGLID 242
 Db 172 KAGAGSEMCAYINGLNGRPSGCGNDLNLNVRQTMGFWQMSDWLAT-PGTDALTKGLDQ 230

QY 243 EM-----PGGP-RFREGTUKFNSNGK-PFHVIDQAREVQFVKKCAASCV 288
 Db 231 EMKVELGFDVNPKGEPSPPAKFFGEALKTAVLNGTVPEAVTRASRTIVGOMERFGLLAT 290

QY 289 TENGPEPTVNNPETAAALLRKGNGEETVLLKNNNVLPLS--KKKTLIVGPMQKQATH 346
 Db 291 PAPRPE--RDKAGAAVSRKAENGAVLNLREGALPLAGACKSIAVIGPAVDPKV 347

QY 347 GGGSAAALRAYAVATPFDGLSKQLEIPPSYIWGATIVPPLIGEOCLTPDGAPOGMRWRYEN 406
 Db 348 GIGSAHVPDSDAACAPLDTIKAR-----AGACATVWYETGEGTFGQIPAGNLSPAFN 399

QY 407 ERPGTENRQHIDELFFKTDHMVYHKAADWADMEGTPTADECTYBEGLWVCGT 466
 Db 400 OG-----HPOE--PGKAGLY--DGTITVPADGERTRAVRATG- 433

QY 467 AKAYVDDQLVVDNATKQVPODAFGSATRETERINLVKGNTKFKLEFGSAPPYLUKG 526
 Db 434 -GTYVQL---GHTIEAQVIGKVS--SLPLKJRG--TKL----- 1:
 QY 527 TIVPGHSLRVGCKVKVDDQAEIJKSVALAKEIDQVTCAGLNADWTEGADRASKLPG 586
 Db 474 AMSATPLSLELGWVTPAAADATIKAIVESARKARTAVVA--YDQTEGVDRPNLSPG 530

XX PT New recombinant DNA encoding a domain of narbonolide polyketide synthase, for production of ketolide antibiotics

XX PS Example 2; Page 33; 98pp; English.

XX CC This is the *Streptomyces venezuelae* partial beta-glucosidase, desR amino acid sequence, encoded by ORF1. This protein is involved in desosamine biosynthesis. The invention relates to recombinant DNA containing a coding sequence for a narbonolide polyketide synthase (PKS). Polyketides are compounds synthesised from 2-carbon units through a series of condensations and subsequent modifications. Modular PKSs are responsible for the production of many antibiotics including picromycin. The narbonolide PKS consists of a loading module, six extender modules, and two thioester domains. Four proteins make up the narbonolide PKS (PICAI, PICAI1, PICAI11 and PICAI1V). PICAI includes the loading module and extender modules 1 and 2. PICAI1 includes extender modules 3 and 4. PICAI11 includes extender module 5 and PICAI1V includes extender module 6 and a type II thioesterase domain. The second type II thioesterase

QY 587 VLDQLIADVAANPNTVWVQMTGPEEMWLDATPAV1QAWYGGNETGNSIAUDVFGDN 646
 Db 531 TDKLISAVADANPNTIVVLTGSSVLMWLSKRAVLDWYFGQAGRTAALLGDV 590
 QY 647 PSGKLSLSFSPKRQDNPNAFLNFRTEAG-----RTLYGDVYVYRYEEFAKDV 696
 Db 591 PSGKLUQSF-----PAENQHAVAGDPTSPYPCVDNQCTYREGIHVGYRWFDEKVNKP 643
 QY 697 FPPFGHOLSYTTFAFSNLSVSH-KDGKLSLSLKNTSVPGQAOAQLYKPLQAAINRP 755
 Db 644 FPPFGHLSLWTSFTQASPTVWTRISIGGLKTVTWRNSGRAGQEVVQYLGASPNVAPQA 703
 QY 756 VKELGKFAVYELQGETKAVTIEQEKVAAVDEERDQWCVKGEYEVIVSDSSAKDG 815
 Db 704 KKLVGYTQVSLAGEAKTVTWNVRDROL-QFMDAATDNWKHTGNGNRLQGSSA--- 758
 QY 816 VALGKFTV 824
 Db 759 -DLRGSATV 766

RESULT 2
 AAY67212
 ID AAY67212 standard; protein; 769 AA.
 AC AAY67212;

XX DT 23-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX DE AAY67212;

XX DE ORF 11 encoded partial beta-glucosidase, desR amino acid sequence.
 KW Narbonolide polyketide synthase; PKS; desosamine biosynthesis; desR;
 KW beta-glucosidase; antibiotic production; narbomycin; picromycin;
 KW ketolide.

XX OS Streptomyces venezuelae.

XX PN W0961599-A2.

XX PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087080.

XX PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-014108.

XX PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-010080.

XX PR 08-FEB-1999; 99US-0119139.

XX PR 27-MAY-1999; 99WO-US11814.

XX PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087080.

XX PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-014108.

XX PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-010080.

XX PR 08-FEB-1999; 99US-0119139.

XX PA (KOSA-) KOSAN BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX PT Ashley G, Betlach MC, Betlach M, McDaniel R, Tang L;

XX DR WPI; 2000-072618/06.

XX DR N-PSDB; AA256002.

XX PT New recombinant DNA encoding a domain of narbonolide polyketide synthase, for production of ketolide antibiotics

XX PS Example 2; Page 33; 98pp; English.

XX CC This is the *Streptomyces venezuelae* partial beta-glucosidase, desR amino acid sequence, encoded by ORF1. This protein is involved in desosamine biosynthesis. The invention relates to recombinant DNA containing a coding sequence for a narbonolide polyketide synthase (PKS). Polyketides are compounds synthesised from 2-carbon units through a series of condensations and subsequent modifications. Modular PKSs are responsible for the production of many antibiotics including picromycin. The narbonolide PKS consists of a loading module, six extender modules, and two thioester domains. Four proteins make up the narbonolide PKS (PICAI, PICAI1, PICAI11 and PICAI1V). PICAI includes the loading module and extender modules 1 and 2. PICAI1 includes extender modules 3 and 4. PICAI11 includes extender module 5 and PICAI1V includes extender module 6 and a type II thioesterase domain. The second type II thioesterase

RESULT 3				
AAW49862	ID	VALRGKFTIV	824	QY
AAW49862 standard				
AC				
XX				
DT	21-DEC-1998	(first entry)		
XX	DE	Thermotoga maritima MSB8-6G glycosidase.		
XX	KW	Glycosidase; MSB8-6G; thermostable enzyme; oligosaccharide; glucose; sugar; baking; textile; detergent; beta-galactosidase.		
XX	OS	Thermotoga maritima strain MSB8-6G.		
PN	WO9824799-A1.			
XX	PD	11-JUN-1998.		
XX	PF	08-DEC-1997; 97WO-US22623.		
XX	PR	10-OCT-1997; 97US-0349026.		
PR	06-DEC-1996; 96US-0056916.			
XX	PA	• (DIVE-) DIVERSA CORP.		
XX	PI	Bylina EJ, Lam DE, Mathur EJ, Swanson RV;		
XX	DR	WPI: 1998-362407/31.		
DR	N	PPSDB; AAV36911.		
XX	PT	Glycosidase enzymes from organisms of the genera <i>Staphylococcus</i> , <i>Pyrococcus</i> and <i>Thermococcus</i> - for deriving sugar from oligosaccharides, useful in the e.g. food processing, textile or baking industries		
PT	PS	Claim 1; Fig 5a-b; 92pp; English.		
XX	CC	This is the amino acid sequence of glycosidase MSB6-6G, deduced from a polynucleotide (see AAV36911) of a Thermotoga maritima MSB8 clone (6G) that grows optimally at 85 degc in high salt medium. The sequence shows 45% amino acid identity to beta-galactosidase bglB of Clostridium thermocellum. The invention provides 18 polynucleotides (see AAV36907-24) coding for thermostable glycosidases (see AAW49856-75) having glucosidase, alpha-galactosidase, beta-galactosidase, beta-mannosidase, beta-mannanase, endoglucanase or pullulanase activity. Vectors and host cells are also claimed. A method is provided for producing the enzymes by recombinant techniques. A claimed method for generating glucose from soluble cell wall oligosaccharides comprises contacting a sample (selected from dairy products, fruit juice, detergent, textile, guar gum, animal feed, plant biomass or waste product) containing oligosaccharides (selected from maltose, cellobiose, lactose, sucrose, raffinose, starch, xylose, verbasose, cellulose, starch, amylose, glycogen, disaccharides, polysaccharides and pullulan) with one of the claimed glycosidases such that glucose is produced.		
SQ	Sequence	721 AA;	21.7%; Score 953; DB 19; Length 721;	
	Query	Best local Similarity	30.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e-76;	
	Matches	Matches 261; Conservative	127; Mismatches 286; Indels 186; Gaps 25;	
QY	6	VEALIKKULAAKVDLIDAGIDF-----WHTKALPKHGKVPSLRFDPNGV	50	
Db	4	:: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	63	
		IDEELSQITTEEKVKLWVGVLPGFLGNPNSRIVAGAAGETHEVPRIGIPAVLADGPAGL		

QY	51 R---GKFKFGVPAACFPCGTSLGSTFNOTLLEAGKMMGKEAKAFAKSAHVLGPTINMQ 106	OS Streptomyces venezuelae ATCC15439.
Db	64 RINPTRENDENYYTATFPVIMLASTWNRLLEEVKGKAMGEEVREYGVVLLAPAMNH 123	XX
QY	107 RSPLGGRGFESTIGEDPFLAGIGAALIRGQSTGQATKHLCLNDQEDRMMVQSIYE 166	XX
Db	124 RNPPLCGNFEYSEDFDVLGIGMASATVKGQSQGYGACTKHFVANQENRNVVDTWSE 183	XX
QY	167 RALRETYVALPQIAVRDQSOPGAFMTAYNGVSCSENPKYDGLMRKEWGWDGLMSDW 226	XX
Db	184 RALRETYLKGEIAVKKARPVTVMSYINKLNGKCSQENEVLLKVLREEGFGGFVMSW 243	XX
QY	280 VVKAACASGVTENGPE---TTVNTNPET---AALLKVNGNIVLKKNNNVLPLKKKT 333	PA (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.
Db	303 -----VUNAPSPFKGKYRVNSKQDPLESHAEVAYEAGAHGVILLE-NGVLPFDENTHV 353	XX
QY	334 LIVGPNAKQATYHGGESAALRAYYATVPGFLSKOLETPPSYVGAYTTVPPILGEQCLT 393	PI Sherman DH, Liu H, Xue Y, Zhao L;
Db	354 AVFGTGTGQIETIKGGGSDGDPHYRTISILSGIKE----- 387	XX
QY	394 PDGAPGMRWRYVNEPPGTPNQHDTLEFLFTKTDMHLVDDYHPKAATDWTADMEGTYADE 453	PR 26-JUN-1998; 980US-0105537.
Db	388 -----RNMKDFEELASTIPEYIKK---MRETEEKPR-TDSW----- 420	DR WPI; 2000-160679/14.
QY	454 DCTYELGLIVYGTAKAYVVDOLWVNATKQVPGDAFFGATREETGRINLVKGNTYKFI 513	DR N-PSDB; AAZ87284.
Db	421 -----GTVI---KPKLPENFLSEREIKKPKKNDWAVVV-----ISRISGEYDRK 463	XX
QY	514 EFGSAPIYTLKGDTIWPGHSSLRVGGCKVUDQAELEKSVALAKE-HDQVICAGLNAW 572	PS Claim 19; Page 287-299; 438pp; English.
Db	464 -----PVKQDFYLS-----DDELELIKTV--SKBFHQD----- 489	XX
QY	573 ETEGADRASKMLPGVLDOLADVAANPNTVVMQGTPPEM-PWLDATPAVIOAWGGN 631	CC The invention relates to an isolated and purified nucleic acid segment comprising a desosamine biosynthetic gene cluster, a fragment or its biologically active variant, where the nucleic acid sequence is not derived from the eryc gene cluster of <i>Saccharopolyspora erythraea</i> or <i>Streptomyces</i> antibiotics. The invention also relates to a macrolide biosynthetic gene cluster, or fragments thereof. The macrolide biosynthetic gene cluster encodes proteins which synthesise methy mycin, pikromycin, neomethy mycin, narbomycin or a combination of these compounds. Recombinant or augmented cells comprising the desosamine and/or macrolide biosynthetic gene clusters are useful for the production of biologically active macrolides. The macrolide biosynthetic proteins are useful for synthesis of methy mycin, pikromycin, neomethy mycin and narbomycin. The alternative termination of polyketide synthesis may be useful to prepare novel antibiotics and polyhydroxylalkanoate monomers. The compounds produced by the recombinant host cells are useful as biopolymers, e.g., in packaging or biomedical applications, to engineer PHA monomer syntheses or to prepare biologically active agents, such as chemotherapeutics, immunosuppressants, agents to treat asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as well as other diseases involving respiratory inflammation, cholesterol-lowering agents or macrolide-based antibiotics which are active against a variety of organisms, e.g., bacteria, including multi-drug resistant <i>Pneumococcus</i> and other respiratory pathogens, as well as viral parasitic pathogens, or as crop protection agents (e.g., fungicides or insecticides) via expression of polyketides in plants. The present sequence represents a protein encoded by the desosamine biosynthetic gene cluster from <i>Streptomyces venezuelae</i> ATCC 15439.
Db	490 -----GKQYVWLLNIGSPLVWASWRLDYGILWQAGQ 523	CC
QY	632 ETGNSIAADVVGVDYNSGKSLISPKRQLQMLPAFL---NIRTEAGRTLVGVEDVYGVRY 688	CC
Db	524 ENGRIVADVLVKGKINSKGKLTFFPDIYDQVPSWMPFGERKDNPQFVVEDIVGVRY 583	CC
QY	689 BFAKDQWNPFPQHGLSYTTEFAFSNISVSHKDQKLVSLSKNTGSVPQAGAOLYVKPQ 748	CC
Db	584 DTFGVPEPAYERFGYGLSYTKFETKDLKIAGETLRSVSYTTNTGDRAGKEVSOYIK-AP 642	CC
QY	749 AAKINRPRVKELGKFAKE-LOPGENKAVTLEEQKVAFAVDEERDQWCVKEGVYEVIVS 807	CC
Db	643 KKGKIDKPFQELKAFHKTKLINPGESEISLEIPLRDLASFDKE--WVVESEGEYEVYG 699	CC
QY	808 DSSAAKQDGVALRGKFTV-GE 826	XX
Db	700 ASSR--DIRLDRIFLVEGE 716	Sequence 3782 AA;
RESULT 4	Query Match 21.7%; Score 951.5; DB 21; Length 3782;	
AAV77179	Best Local Similarity 31.4%; Prod. No. 8.2e-75; Matches 275; Conservative 123; Mismatches 340; Indels 137; Gaps 25;	
AAV77179	XX standard; Protein: 3782 AA.	
DT 05-JUN-2000	(first entry)	
XX	S. venezuelae desosamine biosynthetic protein, SEQ ID NO:4.	
XX	Desosamine biosynthesis; macrolide; polyketide; methy mycin; pikromycin; neomethy mycin; narbomycin; polyhydroxylalkanoate monomer synthase; biopolymer; antibiotic; chemotherapeutic; immunosuppressant; asthma; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; respiratory inflammation; hypercholesterolaemia; crop protection agent.	

PA	(ZHAO/)	ZHAO L.
XX		
PI	Liu H.	Sherman DH,
XX		Zhao L;
DR	WPI;	2002-405171/43.
XX		
PT	Modified recombinant bacterial host cells, in which the expression and	
PT	activity of nucleic acids encoding sugar biosynthetic enzymes has been	
PT	altered, useful for producing metabolites with altered sugar structures	
XX		
PS	Disclosure; Fig 8; 174pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention provides a method to alter the sugar structure diversity	
CC	for a particular metabolite via the recruitment and collaborative action	
CC	of sugar genes from a variety of sugar biosynthetic pathways to yield a	
CC	metabolite comprising a non-natural sugar, e.g., a novel glycosylated	
CC	peptidote. The invention also relates to a modified recombinant	
CC	bacterial host cell (mrBC) in which the expression and activity of	
CC	nucleic acids encoding sugar biosynthetic enzymes has been altered.	
CC	The mrBCs may be cultured to produce the modified sugar products,	
CC	e.g. a macrolide, anthracycline, angucycline, avermectin, milbemycin,	
CC	tetracycline, polyene, polyether, ansamycin or isochromanequinone.	
CC	The present sequence is Streptomyces venezuelae sugar (desosamine)	
CC	biosynthetic gene cluster encoded protein.	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 3782 AA;	
Query Match 21.7%; Score 951.5; DB 23; Length 3782;		
Best Local Similarity 31.4%; Prod. No. 8.2e-75; Mismatches 340; Index 137; Gaps 25		
Matches 275; Conservative 123; Mismatches 340; Index 137; Gaps 25		
XX		
QY 9 ILLKLIAEKVLDLLAGIDFW-----HTKALKKHGVPSLRFEDGPNGVRGTRFFNG 58		
Db 1121 LVAQMTDEKISFV--HWALDPDKRQNVYLPGVPRIGIPELRAADGPNGIR--LVG 1172		
QY 59 VPAACPCGGTSLGSFTNQTLLEAGKAMKEIKAHKAHVILGPTTMQRSLGGRFESI 118		
Db 1173 QPATLPAVIALASTFDTMDSYKGDRNQDMLVGPMMINIRVPHGRNTEF 1232		
QY 119 GEDPFLAGAALIRGQTGSTQVQATIKHFLCDQEDRMMVQSTITERALEIYALPQ 178		
Db 1233 SEDEPLVSSRTAAQKIGQAGLMTAKHFAANNOENRNSYANVNDQETREIETPAE 1292		
QY 179 IAVRSOPGA--PMTAYINGVSCSENPKYLDGMLRKEWMGDLIMSDWICITYSTEAV 236		
Db 1293 AS--SKAGAASPMCAVNGNLNGPSCGNDLNLNNVRNQWFGQWMSDWT--PGTDAI 1348		
QY 237 VAGILEM-----PGP--REFGETLKFVNSNGK--PFIHVIDORAREVLFQVK 282		
Db 1349 TKGLOEMGVELPGDVKGEPSPPAKFFGEALKTAVLNGTVEAATVSAERIVGQMEKF 1408		
QY 283 CAASCVTENCPETVNNTPETAALLRKVGNEGVTLKHENNVLPS--KKKTLIVGNA 340		
Db 1409 GLLATPAPRPE--RDKAGAQAVSKYAVENGAVLRLNEQGQALPLAGDAGSKAVIGTA 1465		
QY 341 KQATHHGGSAALRAYAVTPFDGSLQKOLETPPSYTVGATVPPILGROCLTPDGAPM 400		
Db 1466 VDPKTGIGSAHVVPDSAAAPLDITKAR-----AGAGATVYETGETFGTOIPAGN 1517		
QY 401 RWRVNVNEPPGTPNROHIDELFFTKDMHLDVYHKAHDWYADMEGYTADDCTYELG 460		
Db 1518 LSPAFNQG-----HOLE--PGKACALY--DGTLTVPADGEYRIA 1552		
QY 461 LWVCGTAKAYVDOLVVDNATKQVGDATFGSATREETGRINLVKGNTYKFKIEFGSAPT 520		
Db 1553 VRATG--GYATVOL--GSHTEAQGVYKGVS--SPLIKLTG-THKU----- 1592		
QY 521 YTLKGDITVPGHGSRLVGGCKVDDQAEIETKSVALKHEDQVITCAGLNQDWELEGADRA 580		
Db 1593 -TISGFAMSATPLSIELGWVTPAAADATIKAVERKARTAVVFA--YDGTGEGVDRP 1648		
QY 581 SMKLPGVLDQIADIAAANPNTVVMQTTGPEEMWLDATPAVIAQWYGCNETGNSIADV 640		

Db	1649	NLSLSPGDTKRLISAVADNPNTIVLNGTSVSLMPWLSKTRAVLDWMPGQGAAATAAL	1708	CC	recombinant host cells are useful as biopolymers, e.g., in packaging or biomedical applications, to engineer PHA monomer synthases or to prepare
Qy	641	VFGDYNPSGKLSLSFPKRLQDNPAFLNFRTEAG-----RTLYGEDVYGYRYEF	690	CC	biologically active agents, such as chemotherapeutics,
Db	1709	LYGDNPSGKLSLTSFQ-----PAENQHAWAGDPSTSYPGVDQNTQYREGIHWGFRWFDK	1761	CC	immunosuppressants, agents to treat asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as well as other diseases involving respiratory inflammation, cholesterol-lowering agents or macrolide-based antibiotics which are
Qy	691	ADKVNFPGHGLSYTTFAFSNLNVSH-KDGKLSVLSVKGSPVGAQWNLQYKPLQA	749	CC	active against a variety of organisms, e.g., bacteria, including multi-drug resistant pneumococci and other respiratory pathogens, as well
Db	1762	ENVKPLFPFGHGLSYTSFQ-----PAENQHAWAGDPSTSYPGVDQNTQYREGIHWGFRWFDK	1821	CC	as viral parasitic pathogens, or as crop protection agents (e.g., fungicides or insecticides) via expression of polyketides in plants.
Qy	750	AKINRNPVKGKLGAKVELQPGETKAVVIEDEK-----YVAYFDE	790	CC	Sequences AAY77181-Y77189 represent desosamine biosynthetic enzymes from Streptomyces venezuelae ATCC 15439, which are encoded by sequences AAZ87286-287294.
SQ	791	ERDPCVKEKGDKYIVVSDSSAKDGAALRGKFTVG	825	CC	
Db	1882	PRVPLFDLKLKAYEELRAETDAAIRYVLDGSGHLYLG	1916	CC	
SQ	1882	PRVPLFDLKLKAYEELRAETDAAIRYVLDGSGHLYLG	1916	XX	
RESULT 6					
AAV77189					
AAV77189 standard; Protein; 808 AA.					
AAV77189;					
05-JUN-2000 (first entry)					
S. venezuelae macrolide beta-glycosidase DesR, SEQ ID NO:24.					
Desosamine biosynthesis; macrolide; polyketide; methymycin; pikromycin; neomethylmycin; narbomycin; polyhydroxyakanate monomer synthase; biopolymer; antibiotic; chemotherapeutic; immunosuppressant; asthma; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; hypercholesterolemia; crop protection agent.					
Streptomyces venezuelae ATCC15439.					
W020000620-A2.					
PD 06-JAN-2000.					
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0105537.					
PA (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.					
Sherman DH, Liu H, Xue Y, Zhao L; OR					
WPI; 2000-160679/14.					
N-PSDB; AAZ87294.					
Claim 19; Page 371-373; 43Bpp; English.					
The invention relates to an isolated and purified nucleic acid segment comprising a desosamine biosynthetic gene cluster, a fragment or its biologically active variant, where the nucleic acid sequence is not derived from the eryC gene cluster of Saccharopolyspora erythreæ or Streptomyces antibioticus. The invention also relates to a macrolide biosynthetic gene cluster, or fragments thereof. The macrolide biosynthetic gene cluster encodes proteins which synthesise methymycin, pikromycin, neomethylmycin, narbomycin or a combination of these compounds. Recombinant or augmented cells comprising the desosamine and/or macrolide biosynthetic gene clusters are useful for the production of biologically active macrolides. The macrolide biosynthetic proteins are useful for synthesis of methymycin, pikromycin, neomethylmycin and narbomycin. The alternative termination of polyketide synthesis may be useful to prepare novel antibiotics and polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) monomers. The compounds produced by the					
Query	Match	21.5%	Score 944.5; DB 21; Length 808;		
Best Local Similarity	32.2%	Pred. No. 2.6e-75;			
Matches	275;	Conservative	112; Mismatches	325;	Indels
9	113	114	115	116	117
Db	55	LVAQMFLDEKISFV	-----HWALDDRDRQNVGYLGPCVPLGIPELA	R	106
Qy	59	VPAACCPGTSIGSFTNPQLEAGKMKKEATAKS	118	119	120
Db	167	SEDPVLSR	-----TAKHFAANNOQNENRFS	117	118
Db	179	IAVRQSOPGA	-----TGTQATIKHFLCUDQEDRRMMQ	116	117
Qy	227	AS-----SKAA	-----QVTRALRETYALPQ	115	116
Db	237	VAGIDLEM-----PGP-----RERGETKFN	114	115	116
Db	283	TKGIDQEMQV	-----PQV	113	114
Qy	283	CAASGVTE	-----PQV	112	113
Db	343	GLLATPAPR	-----RDKAGA	111	112
Db	341	KQAYHGGGSA	-----QVAVY	110	111
Db	400	VDPKV	-----VTPA	109	110
Qy	401	RWRFNEP	-----RQHIDEL	108	109
Db	452	LSPAFNQG-----	-----HOLE	107	108
Qy	461	LWVGCTAKA	-----VQDQLV	106	107
Db	487	VRATG-----	-----GSHTR	105	106
Qy	521	YTRKGDTI	-----VQV	104	105
Db	527	-TISGFAM	-----SPLS	103	104
Qy	581	SMKLGWLDQ	-----LAD	102	103
Db	583	NLSLPGTQDKLIS	-----AAT	101	102
Qy	641	VFGDYNPSGKLSL	-----PAENQHAW	100	101
Db	643	LYGDNPSGKLSL	-----TQF	99	100
Qy	691	ADKVNFPGHGLSY	-----PAENQHAW	98	99
Db	696	ENVKPLFPFGHGLS	-----TQF	97	98
Qy	750	AKINRNPVKGKLG	-----PAENQHAW	96	97

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QY	739	VAQLVKPPOAAKINRPVPEKFLGPAKVEQPGTKAVTIEEOKVY---AYFDEERDQ	794
Db	660	VPOVQAAM-STKHEAP-KRLAAWSKVALLPGETKPGATGTAVLKIAPRDLAYFDVEAGR	717
QY	795	WCVERGQDVENVISDSS .810	
Db	718	: ; : : ;	
		RESULT 1 0	
ID	AAW6961	standard; Protein; 735 AA.	
ID	AAW6961		
XX			
AC			
XX			
DT	23 - NOV - 1998	(first entry)	
XX			
DE	Acetobacter xylinum beta-glucosidase.		
XX			
KW	Acetobacter xylinum; sucrofermentans; cellulose synthesis complex; bcsA; bcsB; bcsC; bcsD; CMCase; beta-glucosidase; enzyme; cellulose; microorganism.		
XX			
OS	Acetobacter xylinum.		
XX			
PN	W09839455-A1.		
XX			
PD	11 - SEP - 1998.		
XX			
PF	09 - OCT - 1997;	97WO - JP03633.	
XX			
PR	04 - MAR - 1997;	97JP - 0063927.	
XX			
PA	(BIOP -) BIO - POLYMER RES CO LTD.		
XX			
PI	Hayashi T, Tahara N, Tonouchi N, Tsuchida T, Yano H;		
PI	Yoshinaga F;		
XX			
DR	WPT; 1998-495854/42.		
DR	N - PSDB; AAV52831.		
XX			
PT	Gene encoding Acetobacter xylinum cellulose synthetase complex - containing a group of genes including those for conventional and novel α -D-glucosidases		
PT			
XX			
PS	Claim 8; Pages 36-37; 50pp; Japanese.		
XX			
CC	This represents the amino acid sequence of a Acetobacter xylinum subspecies sucrofermentans beta-glucosidase. The invention provides a gene encoding a Acetobacter xylinum subspecies sucrofermentans derived cellulose synthesis complex-produced protein. The gene sequence represents bcsA, bcsB, bcsC or bcsD, CMCase and a beta-glucosidase encoding gene. The novel gene and the enzyme participate in the synthesis of cellulose by microorganisms. Cells transformed with the genes may be used in the production of cellulose.		
CC			
XX			
SQ	Sequence 735 AA;		
Query	Match 19 6%; Score 860; DB 19; Length 735;		
Best Local Similarity 28 3%; Pred. No. 8.8e-68;			
Matches 241; Conservative 125; Mismatches 277; Indels 210; Gaps 22			
Matches 241; Conservative 125; Mismatches 277; Indels 210; Gaps 22			
QY	2 ADIDVEALIKLTLAEEKVLDLAGID-----FHHTKALPKHGVPSLRFRTD 45		
Db	37 ADARARQVLASMLSDKMSLFLFSYDGGFNGSVAPPGLGSAAYLRAPOGSGIPDQLQSD 96		
QY	46 GPNGVKGTKF--NGVPAACGPGCGTSLGLSTFNQTLLEAKGMKGKAIAKSAAVHLIGPI 103		
Db	97 AGLGVRNPAHIRRNG-EAVSLPSGOSTAWDMARQAGYMGIGRANQSGFNTLGGCA 155		
QY	104 NMQRSGTGGFESTEDPFLAGICAAALTRGISTGVOATKHFCLQDDERMAMVOSI 163		
Db	156 DLTDRDGRGRFEGYAEEDPQLQTGMRGSGTIAVQSOHQHVLSTLKIYAMLDTSRMTMSAD 215		

QY	164	VTERAIRETIALPQIARVRSQGAFMAYNGINGVSCSENPKYLDGMRLKENGWGDLM	PA (GATS-1) GATSBY CHARITABLE FOUND.
Db	216	IDPVAMRSDLGFIALELGHGPGAVMCSYNRNDLYACENPYLNLTKQDMHYPGFM	PX PT
QY	224	SDWYGTYSTTEAVVAGLDIEMPGP-----PFRGETLKFNYNGK-PFIHVIDORAREV	XX PT
Db	276	SDWGATHSSRAALAGLDDESEAGDHTDARYF-TRLAADVKAGRVEARINDAER--	XX PT
QY	278	QFVKKCASAASVTEEN---GPFETTNNTBETAAILRKVNGE3IWLKENNVLPLSKKKT	XX PT
Db	332	-WVRLAFAGLVLDHPAQORGFLDVTDT---LVAQKDEEAGAVLRLRNQNLPLSPTRI	XX DR
QY	334	LIVGPNAKQATYHGGSAALRAYAYVPPFDGLSKQLETPPSYTVGAYTTPILGQCLT	XX DR
Db	387	AVIGGHADAGVTSIGGGS-----	XX DR
QY	394	PDGAPGMRVRFVNEPPGPTRPNRQHIDELEFTKIDMHLVYYIPIKAADIWYADMEGTYADE	XX DR
Db	413	-----	XX DR
QY	414	-----	XX DR
Db	415	-----	XX DR
QY	454	DCTVBLGLWVCGTAKAYVDDQLVVDNATKQVQGDAFTGSATREETGRINLVKGNTYFKI	CC
Db	413	-----AVKGPK-----	CC
QY	514	EFGSAPTYFLKGDTIPVHGLRVGGCKVHDQAEIETKSVALAKERHDQVTCAGINADWE	CC
Db	429	-FSSPLKAMQAE-APG---ARI---TYDPGTSIASAVARAADVVVYVA---TOFT	CC
QY	574	TEGADRAKSMKPLPEVLIDIAVAAANPNTVVMQJGTPPEERPWLDATPAVIQAWGGNET	CC
Db	476	FEGRDAPSMHLDNNADALITAYAAANBRTVYVMETGDPVLPWNSVAGVLEANWFGSG	CC
QY	634	GNSTADVYFGDYNPNPGSKLUSLSPKR-----LQDNPAFLNFRFEGRTLYGEDV	CC
Db	536	GPALARLFLVKGAPSHLTMTFPOAESOLAHDDIAGVTAUNVNEQFHFDQ-ELVYDGCS	CC
QY	682	YVQYRYFEEFKDQVNFPGKHSYTFPSFLSVAHKDQKLVSLSVKNGSVPGAQAO	CC
Db	595	DVGYRWFDRNHFHPKLPYPPGYSIYTTFESTQKLYVERHGQVATPNHNTGTRAGVDYFQ	CC
QY	742	LYVKPLQAKAINTKRVPELKGIAKVELQPGEMKAVTIEEQQKYYAYFEDBERDWCVEKG	CC
Db	655	YVYV---GLPPIGARRLAGKQRIASQGSSRSQSV-YLEPRULAHDFDKHDKRWSVPSGT	CC
QY	802	YEVTVDSAAKDR814	XX
Db	709	FRVWL-ASCAFD 719	XX
RESULT	11		
TD	AAAR85197		
TD	AAAR85197	standard; protein; 803 AA.	
AC	AAAR85197;		
DT	25-JUN-1995	(first entry)	
DE	Tomatinase - a saponin glycosyl hydrolase.		
KW	saponin glycosyl hydrolase; tomatinase; plant pathogenic fungi; avenacinase; deglycosylation; pore formation; cell death; Septoria lycopersici.		
WS	W09530009-A2.		
PR	09-NOV-1995.		
PR	17-MAR-1995;	95WO-GB00592.	
PR	29-APR-1994;	94GB-0008573.	
QY	164	VTERAIRETIALPQIARVRSQGAFMAYNGINGVSCSENPKYLDGMRLKENGWGDLM	223
Db	216	IDPVAMRSDLGFIALELGHGPGAVMCSYNRNDLYACENPYLNLTKQDMHYPGFM	275
QY	224	SDWYGTYSTTEAVVAGLDIEMPGP-----PFRGETLKFNYNGK-PFIHVIDORAREV	277
Db	276	SDWGATHSSRAALAGLDDESEAGDHTDARYF-TRLAADVKAGRVEARINDAER--	331
QY	278	QFVKKCASAASVTEEN---GPFETTNNTBETAAILRKVNGE3IWLKENNVLPLSKKKT	333
Db	332	-WVRLAFAGLVLDHPAQORGFLDVTDT---LVAQKDEEAGAVLRLRNQNLPLSPTRI	386
QY	334	LIVGPNAKQATYHGGSAALRAYAYVPPFDGLSKQLETPPSYTVGAYTTPILGQCLT	393
Db	387	AVIGGHADAGVTSIGGGS-----	412
QY	394	PDGAPGMRVRFVNEPPGPTRPNRQHIDELEFTKIDMHLVYYIPIKAADIWYADMEGTYADE	453
Db	413	-----	412
QY	414	-----	412
Db	415	-----	412
QY	454	DCTVBLGLWVCGTAKAYVDDQLVVDNATKQVQGDAFTGSATREETGRINLVKGNTYFKI	513
Db	413	-----AVKGPK-----	428
QY	514	EFGSAPTYFLKGDTIPVHGLRVGGCKVHDQAEIETKSVALAKERHDQVTCAGINADWE	573
Db	429	-FSSPLKAMQAE-APG---ARI---TYDPGTSIASAVARAADVVVYVA---TOFT	573
QY	574	TEGADRAKSMKPLPEVLIDIAVAAANPNTVVMQJGTPPEERPWLDATPAVIQAWGGNET	633
Db	476	FEGRDAPSMHLDNNADALITAYAAANBRTVYVMETGDPVLPWNSVAGVLEANWFGSG	633
QY	634	GNSTADVYFGDYNPNPGSKLUSLSPKR-----LQDNPAFLNFRFEGRTLYGEDV	681
Db	536	GPALARLFLVKGAPSHLTMTFPOAESOLAHDDIAGVTAUNVNEQFHFDQ-ELVYDGCS	594
QY	682	YVQYRYFEEFKDQVNFPGKHSYTFPSFLSVAHKDQKLVSLSVKNGSVPGAQAO	741
Db	595	DVGYRWFDRNHFHPKLPYPPGYSIYTTFESTQKLYVERHGQVATPNHNTGTRAGVDYFQ	654
QY	742	LYVKPLQAKAINTKRVPELKGIAKVELQPGEMKAVTIEEQQKYYAYFEDBERDWCVEKG	801
Db	655	YVYV---GLPPIGARRLAGKQRIASQGSSRSQSV-YLEPRULAHDFDKHDKRWSVPSGT	708
QY	802	YEVTVDSAAKDR814	708
Db	709	FRVWL-ASCAFD 719	708
QY	164	VTERAIRETIALPQIARVRSQGAFMAYNGINGVSCSENPKYLDGMRLKENGWGDLM	18.1%
Best Local Similarity	28.3%	Score 796.5; DB 16; Length 803;	
Matches	253	Best Local Similarity	
Conservative	109;	Score 796.5; DB 16; Length 803;	
Mismatches	283;	Best Local Similarity	
Indices	249;	Score 796.5; DB 16; Length 803;	
Gaps	2	Best Local Similarity	
Query	10	LKKLTLAAKEVVDLLLAGIDFWTINKALPKH-----VSLRFT-----DGPVYRGTKEFNGVP	AAAR85197 is tomatinase, a saponin glycosyl hydrolase encoded by
Db	54	54 VSRNLNTQKVALTGT-----TAGLSCNGNKAIPAEINFSGLCLADGPVSPVRIADL-----	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
QY	61	61 AACFCPGTSLSGTSNTLLEFAGKMGKIAKSAHVTGPTIN-MQPSLIGRGERESIG	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
Db	105	105 ATVPFAGLTAATWDQRLIYERARALGSEFRGKGSQVHGPASGALSRHPLAGRWNWES	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
QY	120	120 EDPFLAGLGAALINGTQSUGQVATIKHLNCDODRR-----MKYQSVTERA 168	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
Db	165	165 PDPYLSVAMDFSINGIQEYQVQANRKHIGNQDTEQINTEDGTEIATSSNIDRT	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
QY	169	169 LREIVALPQIARVRSQGAFMAYNGINGVSCSENPKYLDGMRLKENGWGDLM	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
Db	225	225 MHELYLWMPFANAVR-SGVASVMSYNCNRLQTYACENSKLMGILKGELPGQYVSDWYA	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
QY	229	229 TYSTTEAVVAGLDIEMPG-----PFRGETLKFNYNGK-PFIHVIDCRAREV	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
Db	284	284 THSGVESVNAQLDMMKMPGFLDSPSTALRPPPSVYIGGNTLEAVLNGTIPERAVIDMARRIL	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
QY	278	278 -----OFVKRCAASGV-----TENGPETVN-----NTPED-----AALLR 309	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
Db	344	344 MPYFLQGQDTEPTVDPDPSG-----PFRGETLKFNYNGK-PFIHVIDCRAREV	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
QY	310	310 VGNEGIVLKKNNVLPLSKKKTLLVPPNAQATYHGGSAALRAYAYVPPDGLSKQI	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
Db	404	404 VAAAGTIVLKKNNVLPLKEPKSWSVGFNGAADV-----EGLT-----	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
QY	370	370 ETPPSYTVAATYVPPILGEQCLTPDGAAPGMWRVNEPFPGRVNRHIDELFTKIDMHL	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
Db	443	443 -----FTGDD-----	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
QY	430	430 VDYYHPKAADTWADMEGTYTADEDCTYELGLWVCGTAKAYVDDOLVVDNATKQVPGDAF	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
Db	448	448 -----SGPAGDADG-----ALSGGGSGAGRHTLVSP-----	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
QY	490	490 FGSATREETGRINLVKGNTYFKIEGSAPIYTKDTWPGHGLSRVGGCKVDDQAEI	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
Db	478	478 --AIRKRIESV-----GGRVQYLLNSRTRV-----DDFTSI	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.
QY	550	550 EKSVALAKEDHQVICAGLNAWDWETEGADRASMKLGVLQDLIADVAAPNPTVVMQG	AAAR85197 is isolated from the plant pathogenic fungi <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> . The action of tomatinase is mechanistically similar to that of avanacinase (AAAR8198), and involves hydrolytic cleavage of the terminal beta-1,2-linked glucose from alpha-tomatine. This deglycosylation is sufficient to destroy the ability of the saponin to complex with membrane sterols. Saponin/sterol complexes in eukaryotic membranes results in pore formation and leakage of cell contents, with subsequent cell death. The DNA and proteins of the invention are useful in identification of related enzymes, structural studies of saponins and also for development of agents which can modulate SGH activity, e.g. for reducing pathogenicity of SGH-producing pathogens for specific hosts.

XX
 06-JAN-1993 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Trichoderma reesei B-gal.
 XX
 KW Beta-galactosidase; filamentous fungi; cellulase; detergent; cellobioglycosidase; grapes; wine; feedstock; biomass; bg11.
 KW Trichoderma reesei.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO9210581-A.
 XX
 PD 25-JUN-1992.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-1991; 91WO-US09285.
 XX
 PR 10-DEC-1990; 90US-0625140.
 XX
 PA (GEMV) GENENCOR INT INC.
 XX
 PI Barnett CC, Fowler T, Shoemaker S;
 XX
 PT WPI; 1992-234636/28.
 DR P-PSDB; AAR25384.
 XX
 PT Extracellular beta-glucosidase expression in filamentous fungi - enhances cellulose degradation in feedstock, biomass and sludge
 PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 101pp; English.
 XX
 CC The beta-galactosidase amino acid sequence was deduced from the DNA sequence of the bg11 gene obt. using PCR primers based on the N-terminal region of bg11 gene for amplifying a cDNA library to recover a 700 bp bg11 clone which was labelled and used to probe a T. reesei genomic DNA library to recover the full length bg11 gene.
 CC Bg11 encodes the 74.3 kD protein beta galactosidase. Transformants of T. reesei can be used to produce fungal cellulase compns. B-gal can be isolated from the culture medium of enriched transformants and added to grapes during wine making, to enhance the potential aroma of the finished wine prod. B-gal may also be used in fruit to enhance the aroma. Enhanced B gal may be used to degrade celluloses in feedstock, biomass and sludge. The transformants may be used in detergent compns, to isolate cellobioglycosidase, etc.
 CC
 CC
 CC
 CC
 CC
 CC
 XX
 Sequence 744 AA:

Query Match Similarity 16.7%; Score 731.5; DB 13; Length 744; matches 234; conservative 123; Mismatches 282; Indels 211; Gaps 31; QY 7 EATIKKUTLAERKVDDLAGIDFW-----HTRKALPKHGVPSLRLTPGPNSR---GTFK 55
 Db 48 KALAKALNLDKQKGIVNSGKV-WNGGPGVGNNTSPASKLISYPSCLCQDGLGPLGVRYSTGSTA 106
 QY 56 ENKVPAMCFCPCISLGSFNFQNLLEAKGKMKKEATAKSANVILGTTIN-MQRSPLGGRG 114
 Db 107 TPCVQAA-----STWDVNLRLRERQFQGEGVAKSIGHVAGLPGVPLGKTPQGGRN 157
 QY 115 FESIGEPLFLAGAALIRGQATKHKFLQDQEDRRMMYVIINTERALEIYA 174
 Db 158 WEGFGVDPYLGAMQTINGIQSVQVQATKHYINEQELNRETISSNFDRTIHELYT 217
 QY 175 LPPQIAYVDRSDQGAFMAYINGINGVSCSENPKYDQMLKEWGWLIMSDWYSPYSTE 234
 Db 218 WPFADAVQ-ANVAVSVMCSYKVNNTWACEDOYLTQTVLKDQLGFPGYVMDWNAQHTWQ 276
 QY 235 AVVAGIOLLEMGP-----RPERGETLKENY-SNGPERIFHIDQKARAEVLOFKVKAASGV 288
 Db 277 SANGLMMSMPGTDNGNNRLWGPALTNAVNSNOVPTSRVDM---VTRILAAWYLTCQ 332
 QY 289 TENG-PETTIVNTP-E-TAALLRKVGNEGVYLKJKEENNVLPLSKKKKTLIVGPNAQTY 345

RESULT 14
 AAB08340 standard; Protein; 744 AA.
 XX
 AC AAB08340;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Amino acid sequence of a beta-glucosidase polypeptide.
 XX
 KW Beta-glucosidase; bg11 gene; filamentous fungus.
 KW Trichoderma reesei.
 XX
 PN US6103464-A.
 PD 15-AUG-2000.
 XX
 PR 05-JUN-1995; 95US-0463461.
 XX
 PR 24-MAY-1994; 94US-0248586.
 PR 10-DEC-1991; 91US-0807028.
 PR 10-DEC-1990; 90US-0625140.
 XX
 PA (GEMV) GENENCOR INT INC.
 XX
 PI Shoemaker S, Barnett CC, Fowler T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-557671/51.
 XX
 N-PSDB; AAA63953.
 XX
 PT Detecting DNA encoding beta-glucosidase from filamentous fungi
 PT comprises hybridizing fungal DNA with a nucleotide sequence encoding
 PT Trichoderma reesei beta-glucosidase and detecting the hybridized DNA

QY 56 FNGVPAACPCGTSGLSTENOTLLEAGKMGKELIAKSHVILGPTIN-MQSPPLGG 114
 ||||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 107 TPGVQQA-----STWDVNLTBRGFIGEEVAKSGHTVILGPVAGPLGKTPQGRN 157
 QY 115 FESIGEDPFLAGLGAALRIGCISQGQATIKHFLCNDQEDRMMQSLVTERALREIVA 174
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 158 WEGFGVDPYLNGIANGQTINGIOSVGQVQATAKHYTLINEQELNRETISSNPDDRTHELYT 217
 QY 175 LFFQIAVRDSDSOPGAPMTAYNGVSCSENPKYLDGMLRKEWGDGLMSDWGTYSTRE 234
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 218 WFFADAVQ-ANAVASYMCSYKVNNTWACEDQYTQLOTVLKDQLGPGYVMDWMAQHTVQ 276
 QY 235 AVVAGIDLEMGPP-----RFRGETLKENV-SNCKPFIIVIDQRAREYQFVVKCAASGV 288
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 277 SANSGLDMMSMEGTDNGNNRLWGPALTNAVNSNQVPTSRVDDM---VTRILAWYLIGQ 332
 QY 289 TENG-PETTVNNTPE--TAALLRKGVNEGVLKNNENVLPLSKKKKILVGPNKOATY 345
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 333 DOAGYPSFNISRNVQGNHKTNRAJARDGIVLKLNDANTPLKRPASTAVV----- 383
 QY 346 HGGGSALRALRAYAVIPFDGLSKOLETPPSYTWWGAYTVEPILGSEQ-CLPDPGAPGMRVV 404
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 384 --GSRAI-----IGNHARNSPSCNDKGC--DDGALGMGN-- 413
 QY 405 FNEPPGTPIKHOIDEELFTKMDMLVUDYHPKAATDWTYADMEETYATABEDCTYELGLVVC 464
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 414 --GSGAVNVPY-----FVAPYDAINTRASSQI----- 439
 QY 465 GTAKAYVDDOLVNDNATKQVPGDAFFGSAATREERGRINLVKGWYKFKIEFGSAPTVLK 524
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 440 -----QVTLSTMNDNFSGG-----ASVARGKDVATVFTADS----- 470
 QY 525 GDTIVPGHGSRLVGCKVVDQDQATEKSVLAKERHDQVQICAGINADMETEGADRASMKL 584
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 471 -----GEGYITVEG--NAGDRNMD-----PVHNGNA----- 495
 QY 585 PGVLQDQLIAVAANPNTVWVQJGTP--EEMWLDATPAVQAWKGNETGNSIAVV 641
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 496 -----LWQAVAGANSNTWVWVHVGAILEQTLALPOKVAVWAGLPSQESGNALDV 549
 QY 642 FGDDNPSKGKUSLSPKPKLQDNPAPLNFR-TEAARTLYGEDVYVYRYFEAKKDVNIPFG 700
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 550 WGDVSPSGLWVITAK---SPNDINTRIVSGGSDSFSEGFLIDYKHDNDANTPRYEFQ 605
 QY 701 HGLSYTTEAPSNTSY--SHKDQK-----LSLSSYKNTGWPQAOAQ 741
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 606 YGLSYTKEFNSRSVLSVLTAKSGRATGAVVPGGSPSDLRNRVATVTDIANSGOTGAEVAO 665
 QY 742 LIVK-PIQAKINRPKVKEKGRKVELQGETEMAVTFFEQEVYVAAYFDEERLQWCVKG 800
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 666 LYTHYTPSSAPR-TPPKQLRGFAKLNLTPGQSTATFNIRRLD-SYWDTASQKWWVPSG 722
 QY 801 DYEVIVSDSS 810
 :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :||| :|||
 Db 723 SFGISVGASS 732

Search completed: April 1 26, 2003, 13:08:21
 Job time : 88 secs